From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great forthern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudeon Bay Company and to all British subjects rading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects with their goods and produce shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ARTICLE III.

In the future appropriation of the territory south f the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as proviof the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provi-ded in the first artisle of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and of all Brit-ish subjects who may be already in the occupation

The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be considered by the United States to be of States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the residence of the property so required shall be transferred to the said government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the residence. possession of the state of the property so required shall be transferred to the property so required about the proper valuation, to be agreed upon government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannie Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the

at London at the expiration of six monds in the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

LAMES RUCHANAN. [L. 8.]

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. *] RICHARD PAKENHAM, [L. *]

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, communicating documents not heretofore communicated to the Senate relative to the Oregon Territory, in answer to the res-olution of the Senate of 17th June, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States: Therewith transmit, in compliance with the re-quest of the Senate in their resolution of the 17th of June, 1846, a report of the Secretary of State, to-

Daily Union.

" LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8, 1846.

cental in violating, which no honorable man desire to occupy.

The publication of such despatches would exer

The publication of such despatches would exercise an unhappy influence upon the conduct of our diplomatic agents. In order to shield themselves from repreach, they might then be induced either to communicate important information, with their observations upon it, in private letters, and through other channels not subject to official inspection, or to refrain altogether from making communications except such as might be published to the world without unpleasant consequences to themselves. In the first case, that information which ought to exist in the archives of the department for the use of the government in all future time, would be confined to a few individuals; and in the last, the government might be described of the information recease.

retary of State to make these suggestions. In performing this duty, he need scarcely say that every facility for this purpose will most cheerfully be afforded at the Department of State to any senator who may desire to peruse the despatches of Mr. McLane.

All which is represented by submitted by

AcLane.
All which is respectfully submitted by
JAMES BUCHANAN.

List of accompanying papers Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, July 12, 1845. Same to same, Sept. 13, 1845. Same to same, Nov. 5, 1845. Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, Dec. 1, 1845. Ex

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, Dec. 13, 1845. Same to same, Dec. 29, 1845. Same to same, Jan. 29, 1846. Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, Feb. 3, 1846.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, Feb. 26, 1846. Extracts.

Same to same, March 28, 1846. Same to same, March 28, 1846. Same to same, (with enclosure,) April 28, 1846. Same to same, June 6, 1846. Same to same, June 13, 1846. Same to same, June 22, 1846. Lord Aberdeen to Mr. McLane, May 22, 1846.

The Research of the United States:

I herewith transmits, in the Compliance with the reInterventh transmits, the Compliance with the reInterventh transmits, the Compliance with the reI herewith transmits, the Compliance with the reI herewith transmits, the Compliance with the reI herewith transmits, and the department of the propositions for the adjustment of the Compositions for the adjustment of the Compositions for the adjustment of the President of one ni intend to regen question personally made and rejected by the respective governance.

No. 21 Darastrustry or State, 18 though the President of one ni intend to regen question personally made and rejected by the respective governance.

No. 22 Darastrustry or State, 18 though the President of the country, and is depend on the 12th July, 1845.

Size: Although the President of the Country, and is depend on the 12th July, 1845, the day on which the noise was addressed by the respective governance of the deep on which the noise was addressed by the respective governance of the country, and is depend on the 12th July, 1845, the day on which the noise was addressed by the respective governance of the deep on the country, and is depend on the 12th July, 1845, the day on which the noise are addressed by the secretary of State to Mr. Pakerham, officing to a previous of the country of the country of the country of the secretary of State to Mr. Pakerham, officing to a previous of the country of the country of the secretary of State to Mr. Pakerham, officing to the secretary of State to the Country of the State of the propose of the secretary of the difficulty on only be resolved by the respective governance only because they were necessary to explain these effects of the government of the three of the propose of the secretary of the deep of the secretary of State. I was conducted by the secretary of State to the State of the Sta

**PARTIAL DELIVER STATE AND MINIST A LOCKET 5, 1866.

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proposition ended.

The third negotiation on this subject took place in 1826-27, during the administration of Mr. Adams, and was conducted by Mr. Gallatin as American plenipotentiary, under instructions from Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State. The third article of the convention of October, 1818, was about to expire by its own limitation; and a most formal and serious effort was then made finally to adjust this vexed question; but it utterly failed. This negotiation displays great research and ability on both sides. Mr. Gallatin, in behalf of the United States, again offered to compromise the question by adopting the 49th parallel of latitude as the dividing line between the two countries west of the Rocky mountains; and to agree that the navigation of the Columbia should "be perpetually free to the subjects of Great Britain in common with the citizens of the United States," provided this line should strike the north-casternmost or any other branch of that river at a point from which it was navigable for boats.

This offer was refected by the British plenipotentiaries (Messrs, Huskisson and Addington) in very strong terms. They repeated the offer which had been made to Mr. Rush or the part of Great Britain in 1824, with this addition, that they were willing to concede to the United States the possession of Port Discovery, on the southern coast of De Fuca's inlet, and annex thereto "all that tract of country comprised within a line to be drawn from Cape Flattery, along the southern shore of De Fuca's inlet, to Point Wilson, at the northwestern extremity of Admiralty inlet; from thence along the weatern shore of that inlet, across the entrance of Hood's inlet, to the point of land forming the northeastern source of that inlet, to the southern extremity of the same; from thence direct to the southern point of Gray's harbor; from thence, along the shore of the Pacific to Cape Flattery, as before mentioned."

This proposition was rejected by Mr. Gallatin,

will perceive that General Jackson's administration, so far from objecting to the occupation of the whole territory by the British in common with lourselves, were entirely satisfied to suffer this state of things to continue. These instructions do not proceed upon the principle of claiming the whole territory for the United States, although they express a strong opinion in favor of our right. After stating that the term of joint occupation was indefinitely continued for the purpose, in the language of the treaty, "of giving time to mature measures which shall have for their object a more definite settlement of the claims of each party to the said territory," they go on to remark that "this subject then is open for discussion, and until the rights of the parties can be settled by negotiation, ours can suffer nothing by delay."

on to remark that "this subject then is open for discussion, and until the rights of the parties can be settled by negotiation, ours can suffer nothing by delay."

These instructions evidently look to a settlement of the rights of the respective parties by negotiation, and not to an absolute exclusion of Great Britain from the whole territory.

From the list of August, 1831, the date of Mr. Livingaton's instructions to Mr. Van Buren, until the 9th of October, 1843, no further notice of the Oregon question was taken in any instructions from this department. On that day Mr. Upshur, then the Secretary of State under Mr. Tyler's administration, addressed instructions to Mr. Everett on the subject. Following in the course of compromise pointed out by his predecessors, Mr. Upshur says, "The offer of the 49th parallel of latitude, although it has once been rejected, may be again tendered, together with the right of navigating the Colombia upon equitable terms. Beyond this the President is not now prepared to go. Nevertheless you may propose or receive, subject to the approval of this government, any other terms of compromise which in the progress of your discussions may appear to promise a satisfactory adjustment of this important question."

Amendment of the parties of the parties can be sitem, unless for resision of importance in the progress of your discussions may appear to the subject of the subject to the approval of this government, any other terms of compromise which in the progress of your discussions may appear to promise a satisfactory adjustment of this important question."

See the subject to the existing negotiation which the

ed to Great Britain, this would be a perpetual source of strife and cause of solitaion between the citizens and subjects of the two nations in those remote regions. It would be almost impossible, by any vigilance which could be exerted, to execute the revenue laws of the respective countries, and prevent smuggling on either side of the river. Besides, there are several portages around the falls and rapids of this river and its branches, the use of which is necessary to the enjoyment of its free navigation. This would introduce the subjects of Great Britain with their merchandise, into the heart of the which is necessary to the enjoyment of its free navgration. This would introduce the subjects of Great
Britain with their merchandise into the heart of the
country, and thus greatly increase the evil beyond
what it would be if they were confined to the channel of the river. The President is desirous to
adjust the question in such a manner as to leave
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aworgated by the one party or the other, by the training an office of twelve months to that effect. This to convention has ever since remained in force, and ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, and ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, read ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, and ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, read ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, read ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, read ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, read ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, read ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, read ever in the convention has ever since remained in force, reliags, Russ, Sammons, Uphan. NAYS.—Messrs. Arther, Barrow. Berrien, Cameron, the convention in which the convention has been in the convention of the convention of Maryland, Mangum, Mich specific proposition to provide the same right over the whole territory up to 54.9 of a first of the particular of the convention of the United States. This joint is not be supposed that the British in convent by pregotation to yield to such whole territory up to 54.9 of a first of the proposition of the proposition and the province of the united states, was received from the convention of the province of the united states, was received from the particular of the province of the united states, was received from the proposition and province and the proposition of the province of the united states, was received from the proposition and province and the proposition and making an appropriation of the paryland of the proposition and making an appropriation of the paryland of the proposition and making and appropriation of the paryland of the proposition and making and appropriation of the paryland of the proposition and making and appropriation of the paryland of the proposition and making and appropriation of the paryland of the proposition and making and appropriation of th

Rari of Aberdeen occasionally makes a conversation.

At his request I have recently had an interview with him, when he put in my hand, to read, two despatches from Mr. Pakenham one in explanation of his rejection, without reference to his government, of the President's proposition; the other containing a statement of his subsequent attempts to induce you to allow the President's proposition to stand as the basis of further negotiation, or to have some essurance of the answer which a new proposition from the British government would receive.

things, thought his treatment of the President's proposition justifiable on the ground of his instructions, which, in his opinion, forbade the expectation that such a proposition could, under any circumstances, receive the approbation of his government. He also

in dispute, unless he could have some assurance of the treatment which any proposition he might submit for that purpose would receive.

Under these circumstances, he could only regard the negotiation as having been terminated by the President; and the door to further attempts at com-President; and the door to further attempts at compromise being thus closed, this government had no alternative, in its desire to preserve the peaceful relations of the two countries (other) than to propose arbitration, and abide the consequences. Indeed, I understood him to say, very distinctly, that this course would be pursued. It may be considered certain, therefore, that if he have not been already, Mr. Pakenham will, by the present steamer, be instructed to propose an arbitration; and that, according to the answer that proposition may receive, the ultimate course upon the part of this government will be defined.

I think it not improbable that, if the offer be de-

I think it not improbable that, if the offer be declined upon the ground upon which it is understood it was refused by Mr. Calboun, to wit that a more satisfactory adjustment might be obtained through the medium of negotiation, this government would then submit a new proposition, and so resume the negotiation; but that, if it be refused on such terms

then submit a new proposition, and so resume the negotiation; but that, if it be refused on such terms of as to warrant them in assuming that our government has determined to insist upon the extreme claim, and to decline both negotiation and arbitration, this government will treat the offer to arbitrate as its ultimatum, and abide the result. Of course, these opinions are founded upon the observations of the Earl of Aberdeen, in the conversation to which I have already alluded.

Although I am quite sure that the Earl of Aberdeen has no idea at present of accepting the compromise contained in the President's proposition, it would not surprise me if an arrangement upon that basis should prove acceptable to large and important pally by the Hudson Bay Company, and those in the country, indeed complained of principally by the Hudson Bay Company, and those in the interest. That the ministry would find it difficult and hazardous to prefer war to such a settlement may well be imagined; although you may assume it to be certain that when war becomes inevitable, it will receive the undivided support of the British people.

Ledieve the government and records here are

people.

I believe the government and people here are quite prepared for the reassertion in the message of the President's opinions expressed in his inaugural address; and, perhaps, for a recommendation by him to terminate the joint occupation in the manner provided by the existing treaty. And I also think that unless the recommendations in the messages should be such as to discourage further negotiation, and to manifest a determination to insist upon our

NUMBER 85.

Mr. BERRIEN regarded this as a most important question. They had entered on the discussion with a misunderstanding of the facts. They were told that the organic law of the Territory authorized Congress to repeal these acts. That had disappeared. It had also been found that no power had been reserved to repeal these laws, as stated by the senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.]

Mr. Cass said he had stated no such thing.

Mr. BERRIEN. Well, then, the senator had been misunderstood, and that erroneous construction of his remarks had been the ground of argument. Unless they meant to violate the faith of the United States, they could not pass this bill. In the exercise of the power conferred by the constitution, they had created that Territory, and made regulations for its government. The legislature of the Territory had been invested with all rightful powers of legislation. By the act of 1836, that rightful legislation was defined, and it was declared that they should not incorporate a bank, except with the approval of Congress. The power, then, had been conferred, and in its exercise they passed the law, and that law was submitted to Congress, and approved by it without any limitation. He prayed senators, then, to consider what they were about to do. They were now called upon to repudiate their was a construction. If all the other business of the seasion was to be sacrificed, let it be sacrificed, rather than violate this sacred principle of the constitution. He renewed the motion to lay on the table, and asked

than violate this sacred principle of the constitution

An act for the relief of Eli Merrill.

An act for the relief of Eli Merrill.

An act for the relief of Solomon Russell, of thounty of Somerset, in the State of Maine.

An act for the relief of Amos Hunting.

An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Communications.

An act for the relief of Thomas Ap Catesb Jones.

An act for the relief of John McAllister.

An act authorizing the trustees of Tymochte township, Wyandot county, Ohio, to select land for schools within the Wyandot reserve.

An act authorizing the inhabitants of township of the county of the cou

An act authorizing the inhabitants of township, one, of range thirtren east, Seneca county, Ohio, to relinquish certain lands selected for schools, and to obtain others in lieu of them.

An act for the relief of Griffin Kelly.

An act for the relief of Bonjamin Allen.

An act for the relief of Duniel H. Warren.

An act for the relief of Peter Rife.

An act for the relief of Lesh Gray.

An act for the relief of Leah Gray. An act for the relief of Mary Campbell,

John Campbell.

An act for the relief of John Milsted, of Escamb county, Florida.

An act for the relief of Patrick Kelly, sr., of the

ounty of Indiana, State of Pennsylvania.

An act for the relief of Ebenezer Conant, of the An act for the relief of Lewis Laing.
An act for the relief of Lewis Laing.
An act for the relief of William Gump.
An act for the relief of Patrick Masterson.
An act for the relief of James Gee.
An act to the relief of James Gee.

An act for the relief of Margaret Gwinnup.

An act for the relief of Mary Phelps.

An act for the relief of John Carr, John Batty

nd Samuel Stevenson, seamen on board the whale hip Margaret. An act for the relief of Surranus Cobb.

An act for the relief of Surranus Cobb.
An act for the relief of Justin Jacobs.
An act granting a pension to Abraham Ausman.
An act for the relief of Aquilla Goodwin.
An act for the relief of John Campbell.
An act for the relief of Lois Mattinon, of the county of Jefferson, State of New York.
An act for the relief of Elizabeth Betts, of the city of New York.
An act for the relief of the owners of the ship Herald of Baltimore.

An act for the relief of Mary Segar, of Jefferson ounty, State of New York. An act for the relief of Gregory Thomas and oth-

A joint resolution for the relief of Sheldon B.

Hayes.

An act supplementary to the act passed on the 20th day of February, 1846, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the several orphans' courts held in and for the District of Columbia."

A bill for the relief of Wylie B. Farnell, of Ala-

An act for the relief of Abramam Horback. [Laid n the table.]
An act for the relief of Jacob Smith, Charles K.

A joint resolution making an appropriation for the payment of the volunteers called out by General Gaines and others, was considered, slightly amend-ed so as to provide for the payment of certain Mis-

sissippi volunteers, and passed.

The act for the relief of Dr. John Gray, was condered and passed.

A message from the President of the United States,

transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to a standard of weights, measures, &c., was read, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, at 10 o'clock, p. m., proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, after some time spent therein,

EVENING SESSION.

was present.

The vote being taken, and but 110-etill no quo-

rum—voting,
Mr. C., by leave, withdrew the motion.
And the absentees were called, showing 140 members in attendance—a quorum.
The Chairman resumed his seat, and the committee proceeded with the consideration of the mendments of the Senate.
The following amendment being under consideration—

anyville, in Florida, for issuing permits under the 4th August 1842, a per centage equal to that allow-law upon the sale of the same quantity of public at the minimum price, \$0,000;

ion, but not even the compensation which they would have received if the same land had been sold or money. The amendment of the Senate was attraction

Mr. BROCKENBROUGH said he had also seen Mr. BROCKENBROUGH said he had also seen the same judicial gentleman, and had procured a very strong letter from him, and another of still stronger character from Judge Shields, late Commissioner of the Land Office, which proved most incontestably the absolute necessity of this appropriation, at least until the survey of the private land claims was completed; but he had not brought them here, and we wild not read them, because they could not prove more strongly than he had before proved, in half a day's debate, the necessity of this item, and because he was afraid, if he read them, that somehody might suppose that Florida took some interest in this matter, and that it was for the interest and protection of her people, and yote against it as of in this matter, and that it was for the interest and protection of her people; and vote against it as of course. But as it really was an affair only of important interest to this government, and one in which his constituents were very little interested, as their titles would be safe at all events, and if these records were turned over to other officers, this government would have to pay much more than this \$1,000 for copies and translations, he was willing to leave the committee to take just such course to protect the in-

Mr. BROCK ENBROUGH explained, that those papers were wanted in Florida, not here. They were wanted to plot out the private grants upon the public domain; and if they were to wait until they could send here and hunt the dusty files and copy each paper wanted, it would cost more than the salary of the keepers of archives.

The amendment was then agreed to.

The amendment for repairs of public piers and wharves, at the quarantine grounds, on Staten Island, New York, \$16,675, being under consideration—

Mr. TIBBATTS moved an amendment thereto for the Ohio and Mississippi, \$340,000, and for the lake harbors, \$400,000.

The question was taken by tellers, and the amend-

ment to the amendment was rejected-ayes 68, Mr. TIBBATTS renewed his amendment to the

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, moved the

our upon political topics generally. It was now ight o'clock.

Mr. COBB said it was desply to be regretted that, Mr. COBB said it was desply to be regretted that, at this stage of the sension, with this and other important measures pending, the legitimate debate upon these amendments could not be permitted to be carried on; but the House must be fatigued with a most miscrable specimen of a stump speech. It might, or it might not, be followed by others of like character; but it was due to the House to protect itself from such impositions. He, therefore, moved that the committee rise in order to offer a resolution for the termination of this debate.

The motion being agreed to, the committee rose and reported.

anded the previous question.

Mr. VINTON suggested, as there were some im-ortant amendments remaining, that ten minutes be

mith, and others.
An est for the relief of Wm. Pool.
An est foranting a pension to Daniel Pratt.
A joint resolution for the relief of John B. Denton

A joint resolution for the relief of John B. Denton and Curtis Humpheeys.

An act for the relief of Wm. P. Lang.

An act for the relief of Samuel D. Walker.

An act for the relief of Wm. Moss.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT BY GEN. GAINES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The chairman of the Committee of the Whole on as state of the Union (Mr. Horkins) called the committee to order at five o'clock; but no querum

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The amendments to the general appropriation bill being under consideration, some conversation ensued; and it was proposed that such amendments as were not objected to be proceeded with until a quorum

The CHAIRMAN counted the House, and found I members present.
The committee rose, on motion of Mr. BOYD, and reported the fact of no quorum.
Mr. ADAMS moved a call of the House; which

ras ordered.

The roll having been called through, 109 memers were reported present—not a quorum.

Mr. COBB, remarking that other gentlemen had ome in, and that a quorum was now present, noved to dispense with further proceedings in the

Mr. McKAY said the committee recommended Mr. BROCKENBROUGH said he was not aware Mr BROCKENBROUGH said he was not aware that the Senate had inserted this amendment, but thought, if understood, it would pass, as it was certainly just, and had been reported upon favorably last session, and he understood would have passed but for being coupled with other matter. The government had pursued the policy in Florida of giving the lands to armed settlers for the purpose of driving out the Seminoles. In other words, the settlers, instead of paying cash for their lands, were to pay in the services of armed militamen on the frontiers, presenting a cordon of posts; and this policy threw upon the register and receiver a great increase of duties in receiving, settling, and adjudicating these armed occupationists' rights. And for this they not only received no additional compensation, but not even the compensation which they

r money. The amendment of the Senate intended to secure them this reasonable

sation.

The amendment was rejected.

The amendment of the Senate being under consideration, appropriating \$1,000 for salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida.

Mr. RATHBUN stated, that since this question was before under consideration, he had seen a gentleman, who had held a judicial station in Florida, who satisfied him that this appropriation was necessary.

copies and translations, he was willing to leave the committee to take just such course to protect the interests of this government as they thought proper.

Mr. McCLERNAND stated that translations and copies of these papers were already here in Washington, made long since by law, or, if not made, the keepers had violated the law and should be paid no Mr. BROCKENBROUGH explained, that those

Re harbors, \$400,000.

The amendment having been decided in order, e point having been raised against it by Mr. Mc-

omendment, reducing the sums, to \$300,000 for the Ohio and Mississippi, and \$300,000 for the lake and

seaboard harbors.

The CHAIRMAN, upon further reflection, decided the amendment to the amendment out of order under the 80th rule.

Mr. TIBBATTS appealed, and after debate, the question was taken by tellers, and by ayes 77, noes 54, the decision was sustained, and the amendment decided out of order.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, moved the following amendment to the amendment:

That there is hereby apprepriated the sun of one hunbed thousand dollars for the preservation of the public
works, and the machinery used in the construction of the
same, authorized by law and remaining unfinished on the
categories of the takes; and to which no appropriation has
been made at the present session of Congress. Rejected.

Other amendments to the amendment, of like
character, were offered and rejected.

During the pendency of one of these—

Mr. SCHENCK took the floor and spoke an
hour upon political topics generally. It was now

and reported.

Mr. COBB moved the ordinary resolution to ter-

allowed to each.

Mr. C. declined to withdraw the previous ques-